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Editorial Notes.

Evil effects of Hawaiian Fortifications. Speaking on "The Japanese in Hawaii," at the Clark University Conference in November last, Mr. Theodore Richards, of Honolulu, had the following to say of the evil influence of the expensive fortifications which the United States Government is erecting in Hawaii:

"The immense sums of money the United States is spending in Hawaii for defense cannot have any but unpleasant effects upon the Japanese population in Hawaii, as well as in Japan. The menace of this fortification, contemplating in a shadowy way European aggression, as well as that of Asia, is clearly addressed toward Japan, and apart from the sentiment of the situation, it would appear to the 'lay' mind as though the expenditure was an enormous national waste. In part support of this fact it should be said that this expensive outlay is made on territory where there are an overwhelmingly greater number of Japanese aliens than of United States citizens. Extensive systems of forts and mines against Japan would be far more effective replaced by a friendly appeal to them on educational and social lines."

Central Office of Nationalities A "Central Office of Nationalities" has been inaugurated at 3 rue Taitbout, Paris, France, by Jean Pelissier (General Secretary) and J. Gabrys (Administrator). There is a large Committee of Patronage, among the members of which we see the names of some of the leading pacifists of Europe, for instance, Emile Arnaud, A. H. Fried, Dr. A. Gobat, Senator La Fontaine, Mr. Chr. Lange, Sir John Macdonnell, and J. Novicow. The purposes of the organization are described as: (1) To collect all ethnographic, historical, literary, artistic, psychological, and sociological documents of a nature to reveal the soul of each nationality, its past and future possibilities; (2) to publish a monthly bulletin dealing scientifically and impartially with the efforts of each of the nationalities represented in the bureau to improve their condition, and with their progress in all directions; (3) to communicate to the press all news of interest to these nationalities; (4) to aid the nationalities in understanding each other, to enable them to comprehend the meaning of solidarity, international federation, etc.; (5) to promote scientific enterprises, to organize congresses, conferences, meetings, for the study of actual international questions; to create at Paris an international palace, museum, etc.

This is a very ambitious program of great and good things, but we cannot help wondering whether there is any need of it. With the Hague Peace Conferences and Palace of Peace, the Interparliamentary Union and its bureau, the International Peace Congress and its permanent bureau and constituency of

more than six hundred peace societies throughout the world, the recently created Central Office of International Associations at Brussels, it would seem that all manner of international questions and interests are likely to be taken care of, without the creation of another organization. If this proposed or already initiated organization is to accomplish anything worth while it will require millions of money to maintain and develop it. Where are these millions to come from? We fear that a mania for new and ambitious international organizations has seized the peacemakers of the world—some of them at least—whose results will not prove to be very large or creditable. Why not stand by and develop those already in existence, instead of squandering means in creating new and unnecessary or impracticable machinery?

Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society will be held in Washington, D. C., on Friday, May 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. Further details of the meeting will be given in our next issue, including the place of meeting, the arrangements for the annual dinner, names of speakers, etc. Will members who can be present kindly reserve the date.

What the Peace Organizations Are Doing.

Three new State branches of the American Peace Society have been organized within the last month, one at Portland for the State of Maine, one at Concord for the State of New Hampshire, and one at Lincoln for the State of Nebraska. These all begin with live, strong constituencies, and give promise of large and most valuable service to the cause of peace in the years to come. The organization of the Nebraska Society, on February 5, is written up in the Field Secretary's report on another page, and that of the New Hampshire Branch, on February 1, in an account by Dr. James L. Tryon, Director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society. The account of the exercises attending the inauguration of the Maine Society, on February 14, must, for want of space, go over to our next issue.

The work of organizing Departments of the American Peace Society in different sections of the country, with competent Directors of the work in those parts, goes on steadily. The fourth of these Departments has just been created, for the States of New York and New Jersey, with Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, of Columbia University, as Director. These two States contain about one-tenth of the entire population of the United States. The work of Professor Dutton will be given to assisting the New York Peace Society to create sections in various